

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1884.

No. 19.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 8, 1884.

A. M. Sutherland, provincial secretary for Manitoba, died to-day.

Another dynamite machine has been found in a London railway station.

The McCarthy liquor act has been adopted by the Dominion parliament.

The story about Fenians in Dakota going to raid Manitoba was caused by the organization of a secret society of catholics at Fargo.

British troops have had a decisive victory in the Sudan near Trinketat. They defeated a large army of rebels who fought desperately.

Cameron of Huron has introduced a bill to give representation to the North-West which provides for an election to be held on the 1st of December next, freeholders, householders, tenants and occupants of six months' residence to be voters. He wanted the bill to be passed now so that the territory could be represented next session. It is unlikely that the government will allow the bill to pass.

The farmers' convention is in session and is largely attended from all parts of the province. Much interest is manifested. The report of the delegates to Ottawa, which stated that they came back empty handed, was adopted. The convention decided to maintain a firm stand for the bill of rights adopted last December and nothing less. Norquay was interviewed as to his course and he says while being perfectly in accordance with all the substance he could not announce his policy until he consulted with his colleagues and the lieut.-governor when the local house meets on Thursday the 13th. This was satisfactory to some and not to others, but the convention finally decided to await calmly his action and if it was not satisfactory the convention would be called together again. A resolution favoring secession from the confederation and an appeal to the Queen to constitute Manitoba a crown colony was introduced but withdrawn. Another resolution to stop all immigration unless all grievances were redressed was discussed but also withdrawn. The meeting was sitting until two o'clock this morning. Scott, Ross, Royal and Suther and were condemned and asked to resign, Watson being endorsed. The convention is sitting again to-day. A very strong feeling prevails, the farmers being determined to get all their demands or none. Many talk of open secession unless all are granted. The Ottawa authorities are evidently alarmed at the firm attitude of the people.

QU'APPELLE, March 7, 1884.

Earnings of the C.P.R. for '83 \$5,281,811, increase \$2,648,391 over '82.

Grand ball was held here last evening in the immigrant buildings. It was a grand success.

It is rumored that Sir John strongly urges president Stephen of the C.P.R. to make Regina a divisional terminus.

Sheriff Chapleau left Ottawa yesterday to make arrangements for hanging John Stevenson on the 14th inst. George will likely be reprieved.

BATTLEFORD, March 7, 1884.

Business dull. Wind blowing hard from the south to-day and temperature rising.

Judge Rouleau and Peter Ballendine left for Edmonton on Monday.

It is rumored that there is trouble with Big Bear at Pitt. Agent Rae has gone to the scene.

PRINCE ALBERT EAST, March 7, 1884.

Concert last night in aid of the reading room and literary club.

Sergeant-major Kirk of the mounted police and several men arrived this week. Messrs. Ross, Wilmot and Sullivan go to Battleford.

Last night Dr. Bain slipped and fell on the ice near his office and broke his leg above the ankle. Drs. Porter and Dunlop re-set the limb.

Saskatchewan Herald, Feb. 25: Ice is worth five dollars a ton. The old R.C. church building has been removed to the high land between the rivers to be used as a dwelling. Freight rates from Swift Current will probably be \$2.75 per hundred. The telegraph line is to be carried into Pitt and thence along the river to Edmonton. Mr. Pearce is to be at Edmonton in the spring before proceeding to Battleford. The boys at the barracks have organized a musical and variety troupe. A protestant cemetery is to be started. The proclamation for the erection of Prince Albert as a town is issued. Prince's mill is to be 31 horse power. Baptiste Fontaine stole two sides of bacon from the H.B.C. store; he was arrested and will be tried in May.

## LOCAL.

TRADE still very dull.

MAIL left yesterday evening at 8 p.m.

G. ANDERSON's lime kiln will be burned by Saturday night.

REV. H. B. STEINHAUER arrived from Whitefish lake on Thursday.

E. MCGILLIVRAY arrived from Victoria on Wednesday. All quiet in that locality.

TEN sleds with seed barley from Peace hills farm, arrived for the I.D. on Wednesday.

W. LATIMER and J. E. Ingram have taken a saw logging contract from D. E. Noyes.

F. GREENWOOD left for Calgary on Monday last. The first trip of the new stage line.

H. S. YOUNG, with Mrs. Young and family, arrived from Lac la Biche on Monday last.

JUDGE ROULEAU and P. Ballendine are expected to arrive from Battleford to day or to-morrow.

LAMOURREAU BROS. have contracted to grind 600 bushels of wheat for E. Brousseau of St. Albert.

COLLECTION morning and evening in the Methodist church. Evening subject "Every man for himself."

REV. H. B. STEINHAUER will preach in Cree in J. Gullion's house, lower settlement, at 2:30 p.m., to-morrow.

THE latest conclusion arrived at is that Edmonton mean time is only three minutes slower than standard time.

MAIL arrived at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday last in charge of A. Morrison with six sacks of mail matter. Roads good.

THREE loads of brick left on Monday last for Major Butler's building at Beaver lake per Lamoureux Bros.' teams.

THE first cable message from the Edmonton telegraph office was sent on Thursday. The rate from Winnipeg is 65c a word.

MR. CAMERON arrived from Calgary on Saturday last with eight sleigh loads of goods. He is on his way to Battleford on a trading trip.

In last week's issue, where Mr. J. Lennie is said to have reached cape Resolution in the latter end of June, the latter end of July is meant.

Two feet of water on the ice of Red Deer river at last accounts and summer weather at Calgary. At this rate ducks may be expected soon.

RENT for the use of the public school house during last session of court to the amount of \$20 has been received by the trustees from Col. MacLeod.

A. MACFEE, D.L.S., arrived from Winnipeg via Calgary, on Wednesday evening, on his way to make a re-survey of the H.B.C. timber limit up the river.

A BUILDING in rear of Jas. McDonald's dwelling on Main street belonging to Jas. Lauder is being removed to Fraser avenue, opposite Duke's barber shop.

A GAME of draughts by telegraph was played on Thursday night between Miller of Edmonton and Dunlop of Winnipeg. Result—Edmonton was left. The line worked well clear through.

D. CAREY returned from a coal oil exploring trip towards the north on Saturday last. He was unsuccessful but will try again. Heavy rain fell about two weeks ago on the Athabasca river where he was at that time.

G. NORRIS arrived from Calgary on Wednesday. The water on the ice of Bow river was four feet deep when he crossed, and in fording Nose creek his horse and cart were carried down stream thirty or forty yards.

PARTIES desiring to procure red or white Fife wheat; white side, black Tartary or Norway oats for seed, will be able to procure all that they require at Calgary, as a seed establishment has been opened there for the spring trade.

THE mild weather of last week was succeeded by a heavy fall of snow on Saturday night and Sunday, which improved the sleighing greatly, and gave the lumberers another chance in the woods. The weather has been calm and cold since the snow fell but is softening now.

In the case of Kenneth McDonald vs. Thos. Anderson, tried here last July, the defendant appealed to the queen's bench in Manitoba, and Mr. Watson has just been advised by his Winnipeg agents that the court of appeal has given judgment in defendant's favor, allowing the appeal with costs.

THE amalgamated Portage la Prairie Tribune and Review has been received. The paper has a frightful head on it, but the body gives proof that in union there is strength.

A NOTICE has been posted stating that parties who have taken or have in their possession anything pertaining to the government saw mill at White Mud must return the same on or before the 10th inst. to John Kelly or Thomas Anderson. Otherwise the law will be brought to bear on the matter.

A SHERIFF'S sale of a team of horses with harness and wagon, belonging to W. Keith took place at the Jasper house, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Alfred B. J. Simons, bailiff, acted as auctioneer. The horses and harness were bought by Colin Fraser for \$310. The wagon was purchased by Ed. Looby for \$45.

THE WINNIPEG and Western transportation company want tenders for the freighting of their goods during the coming season from Swift Current station on the C.P.R. to the South Branch, a distance of 24 miles. Thank Providence and the C.P.R. it does not much matter to Edmonton people whether anyone takes the contract or not.

THE CALGARY Herald notices the arrival at that burgh from Red Deer of what it calls an ornithologic curiosity in the shape of a magpie, understands that it is the only one of the kind ever seen in the North-West, and wonders how the bird ever got there. The magpie is by no means a rarity in the partially wooded portions of the North-West.

J. LAUDER sowed eight pounds of fall wheat in September of the year before last and last fall reaped three bushels. The straw was six feet high and some of the heads seven inches in length. The sample was excellent. He sowed half a bushel of it last fall. This is the second year of the fall wheat experiment at Edmonton. Both have been perfectly successful.

IT is right to mention that during the whole period during which a government mail has been carried in the Saskatchewan country the service has never been so satisfactory as since the present contractors took hold of it. During the first year it was almost always on time but this winter, although it is much heavier, it is almost always ahead of time and never loses time this side of Battleford.

A LETTER received by this mail from Mr. D. S. Curry, of Brown & Curry, now at Ottawa, in reference to a telegraph line direct between Edmonton and Calgary, states that a sum for this purpose was placed in the estimates submitted to government by Mr. Gisborne, but the estimate was pruned down to such an extent as not to admit of much being done. Mr. Gisborne thinks that if poles were furnished for the part of the line between Edmonton and Red Deer he would be in a position to do the remainder of the work.

A BOAG and J. Jellet returned from Calgary on Monday evening whither they had gone for seed grain. The seed they expected to get did not arrive and they were obliged to return without it. On the way out they were treated to a blizzard between the Lone pine and Scarlett's. Building operations were progressing rapidly at Calgary when they left, principally on the syndicate section. Carpenter's wages from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. On the return trip the ground was mostly bare from Calgary to the Lone pine. Met D. McLeod with Mrs. Butler on Tuesday afternoon of last week near the Lone pine.

A LETTER of instruction authorizing the expenditure of the following sums on bridges in this and the surrounding district has been received from the lieutenant governor's office: Regina, by F. Oliver, dated Feb. 16th, '84: On Bow river trail—bridge on Blackmud creek \$250, bridge on Wolf creek \$50, ferry scow on Battle river \$150, ferry scow on Blind river \$150. On Lac Ste. Anne trail—bridge on upper Sturgeon at S. Cunningham's place \$200. On Beaver lake and Battleford trail, east of Ft. Saskatchewan—bridges on small creeks \$100. Total \$850. In the case of all the bridges the grant is conditional on an equal amount in cash, material or labor, being furnished by the residents of the localities interested and the work completed to the satisfaction of a committee of management of three members elected by the people or appointed by the member of the council. In the case of the two ferries mentioned the people interested are only required to raise whatever amount over the amount granted will be necessary to put substantial and satisfactory scows on the two streams. Grants on similar terms are also being made to the Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert districts.

## PEACE HILLS.

Roads were bare on both sides of Peace hills until the snow of Saturday last fell. Not more than two inches of frost in the ground.

Indians quiet and working on their reserves.

Frank Greenwood reached the farm on Monday, five hours out from Edmonton.

The lumber for the Methodist mission teacher's school on Sharpehead's reserve on Battle river, has been hauled.

In the federal estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1882, the sum of \$88,800 was placed for the expenses of the government in the North-West, including roads, bridges, and aid to schools. As this forms part of the sum charged religiously against the North-West, it is interesting to know how it was expended. Of the \$88,800, \$2,203 was expended in aid to schools, \$2,555 in paying one-third of the mail service carried on by the police, \$2,514 in setting up registry offices, \$1,000 in legal advice, \$1,078 in travelling expenses, \$6,110 in salaries to registrars and clerk of council, \$870 in bridges and the balance of \$17,780 in sundry manners, leaving \$21,018 of the whole grant unexpended. For the year ending June 30th, 1883, during which no session of the council was held, the sum of \$20,000 was placed in the estimates and the manner of its expenditure was as follows: Aid to roads and bridges \$1,914, of which \$1,500 was for a bridge across the Qu'Appelle river, aid to schools \$8,150, mail service \$3,101, printing and advertising \$2,361, travelling expenses \$2,117, furniture, hardware, etc., for government house \$2,403, postage, telegrams and freight \$1277, carriage for government house \$400, contingencies E. Dewdney \$346, assistance, messengers, etc., \$206, telephone Regina \$158, subscriptions \$211, and the balance of \$20,205 in sundry expenses. Besides the above \$1,800 was paid to the clerk of the council, \$1,733 to P. Breland as member of the council from 1st April 1881 to 1st May 1883, to registrars \$5,249, or a total of \$20,048. In the estimates for the current year \$23,800 with an additional \$8,000 in the supplementary estimates is the sum voted. Considering that the expense of a session of the council has to be paid out of that amount and the way the appropriation for the previous year went, the chance for roads and bridges receiving much assistance is rather slim. The sum voted for next year is \$28,000 the same as the total amount for the current year.

The Montreal and Western colonization company finding itself unable to fulfil the terms required in the grant of its tract from the government, its representatives waited upon the minister of the interior to ask a relaxation in either of four directions. They proposed first that the time for settlement be extended to ten years, that the price of the land be reduced to \$1 an acre, that the money expended by them in their efforts at colonization—some \$20,000 at their own estimate—be credited as a part payment on their lands or that they be allowed to surrender a portion of their territory. The minister would hold out no hope that any of their propositions would be entertained. If the minister will only stick to that and treat all alike he will have done something to earn the good will of the actual settlers of the North-West.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. LIBERTA STAGE LINE—making trips every third week until further notice, from Edmonton to Calgary and return, commencing Monday, March 3rd. Orders for mail matter, passage or express, may be left with A. Taylor, telegraph operator, Edmonton. Passengers allowed 25 lbs baggage, besides blankets and rations; all over that amount will be charged for at express rates, 10c a pound. F. GREENWOOD.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the residents of Edmonton and vicinity is requested for 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, March 16th, in the Edmonton school house. Explanations as to his course while attending the North-West council will be offered by the undersigned, and the question of the method of procedure with reference to the grant made by the lieutenant-governor for the construction of bridges and fences will be discussed.

A similar meeting of the residents of St. Albert is requested for the afternoon of Monday, March 17th, at 2:30 p.m., at the St. Albert hotel, St. Albert.

A similar meeting of the residents of Ft. Saskatchewan is requested for Tuesday evening, March 18th, at 7:30, in the Palace hotel. FRANK OLIVER.

**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 8, 1884.

PATENTS.

When it was publicly announced some time ago that a member of the land board at Winnipeg which has the care of all matters connected with government land in the North-West, was on his way to the different Saskatchewan settlements, Edmonton included, for the purpose of investigating claims, settling disputes and otherwise smoothing the way for the satisfactory working of a land office soon to be established, the greatest satisfaction was expressed by all classes of the community and the loss and inconvenience they had been under during the long time they had been waiting for a recognition of their rights to their lands was forgotten in the anticipation that now, at last, and shortly, all doubts were to be removed and the land they had lived on so long was to be finally theirs for themselves and their children. Their satisfaction was deepened by the statements of the premier in the house of commons that no actual settler had ever been dispossessed or deprived of his land, that the government had no interest in treating actual settlers other than fairly and that each settler's case would be decided on its individual merits. With these statements and Mr. Pearce's mission in view, together with the personal knowledge of that gentleman possessed by some of the settlers, his coming was looked forward to anxiously and hopefully. It is needless to say that the news of his method of procedure at Prince Albert—merely taking evidence to be decided upon at some future indefinite time in some indefinite locality by some indefinite person or persons—was by no means pleasing to anyone, while the further news of his departure for Winnipeg without having come even as far as Battleford or perhaps even having finished at Prince Albert, is even less satisfactory and is looked upon as anything but a fulfilment of the promises made or hopes held out to say nothing of what would have been simple fairness and justice to a large body of deserving actual settlers.

Except for a short time during the boom speculative settlement has been unknown at Edmonton. Men did not come a thousand miles across the plains or as far over the mountains to a point at least a thousand miles from the nearest point of solid settlement, usually called civilization, in any direction, on the slim chance of holding land for a subdivision. When they came it was to make permanent homes for themselves. They had heard good reports of the country so they came; they liked it when they saw it so they remained. Such settlement as this has been repeatedly declared to be under the special favor and protection of the government, and yet year after year went past these settlers saw those of other parts of the territories, who had not been compelled to contend with a fraction of their difficulties, have their rights to their lands recognized and receive their patents while they were left without protection against the claim jumper, their very existence and even their right to an existence ignored. Such treatment was in the nature of things most discouraging and has been the greatest drawback the settlement has had to contend against.

It is a well known fact that even where titles to land are supposed to be held safely the upsetting of the most apparently secure is not an impossibility, and that where a title is in any degree insecure, the fact tells heavily against the assured owner, and puts him at the greatest disadvantage. Suppose two farms of equal intrinsic value lying alongside each other the one with a secure and the other with an insecure title, the owner of the former is richer by the price of his farm than the latter—although both should make an equal amount off their farms and neither sell—because his farm would have a commer-

cial value which the other merely for lack of a clear title would not. If much more easily then, even with the premier's promise that justice will be done, may a man claim to a title be upset where no actual title in law exists; and how much worse off must the man be who holds his land in this state than even the man who has a merely insecure title elsewhere, especially when the whole community by which he is surrounded is in the same condition. The man with the insecure title is in danger from no one but the lawyer who can find the flaw in that title but the squatter is in danger from ever changing land regulations, dishonest or dishonorable land agents, simple claim jumpers, encroaching neighbors, and the whole army of land sharks, individual and corporate, railway company or colonization society, of every imaginable shape, size, description, avowed intention and material of composition. Lacking titles to or legally recognized claims upon their land the pioneer settlers have their difficulties otherwise sufficiently heavy added to immeasurably.

When settlement and the railroad—to the latter the hard times temporarily prevailing here may partially be attributed)—were far off the question of title or no title did not so much matter but now when the community is brought into contact with the ordinary business of the world in the ordinary way it requires to be in a position to do its share of that business in the ordinary way. At present no satisfactory and valid sale of land can be made, real estate security cannot be given, and fire insurance cannot be effected for lack of title to the land upon which buildings rest. It may be argued that all the above disabilities are benefits. That the more difficult land transfer is the less speculation there will be; that if people cannot mortgage their farms they will be less likely to lose them; and that inasmuch as more money is paid into insurance companies in premiums than is taken out in payment of losses to the insurer it is a losing speculation. Nevertheless in every day life, as the world rolls now, the ability to do all these things is considered essential to the satisfactory transaction of business, to prevent them from being done is a hardship upon the community so restricted, and when, as in the present case, no justification whatever can be pleaded, this amounts to downright robbery as long as the restriction is maintained. If patents were granted to such of the settlers as are entitled to them—the great majority—and the remainder put in a fair way for receiving their patents at no distant day confidence would be to a great extent regained by the settlers and as a consequence by all classes. Those most hardly pressed could realize on their improvements and thereby relieve their embarrassments while unimproved land in plenty is still to be had; those not so much in difficulty could secure temporary advances. By these means money now invested in what must at present be considered bad debts would be put in circulation stocks and buildings could be insured and the present hard times tided over without any body being much the worse.

Besides the general inconvenience arising from the non issue of patents, the disputes which exist between squatters as to the limits of their respective claims, the settlement of which is or should be preliminary to the issue of patents, is a fruitful source of annoyance and loss. The surveys have been made but this is merely a first step towards settlement, just sufficient to show where the lines of dispute will be drawn, but not sufficient to settle the dispute, and the longer the settlement is deferred the more difficult it will be to make. It is hardly necessary to specify the variety of circumstances which cause disputes. Sometimes river settlers encroach on those in the rear or the township settlers on those of the river. Sometimes five or more settlers have improvements on one section. Sometimes one settler has improvements on both odd and even sections, many are settled altogether on odd sections which are expressly held reserved from free entry, while to complicate matters still further a colonization society has been granted four township in the heart of the settlement. Nothing will produce bad feeling, and consequent law suits more quickly than disputed boundaries. While this has been kept back so far in the

hope that an adjustment would be reached shortly, now that the hoped-for commissioner has turned his steps to Winnipeg it is almost certain to show itself to the injury of the individual and the community. If no other reason for a prompt settlement of all claims had existed, the fact of lands already occupied being handed over to the control of speculators should have been sufficient. It is utterly scandalous that any pioneer should be placed even in the slightest degree under the control of any speculator or that he should be compelled to deal for his land with any one other than the government through its agents direct. The government might be excused for not stepping in more promptly to settle disputes that had arisen between settlers, but when they transfer a portion of the land to outside speculators it surely is not more than fair to ask that they at the same time take measures to secure the original settlers as well in their rights.

Should a land office be opened before the claims of the original settlers have been conceded to them grave injustice in many cases would inevitably ensue. Men who had earned the title to their land three or four times over, according to the interpretation of the law by an ordinary land agent or through circumstances brought about by unscrupulous neighbors, might lose a portion or even the whole of what was and is theirs by every principle of justice. If it is intended that the pioneers of this district shall receive fair, square treatment in the matter of their lands it is most necessary that a duly authorized and well qualified commissioner should examine into and decide upon each case according to its merits. If, however, Mr. Pearce's business was merely to hear evidence, as was the case in Prince Albert, in order that the final decision might be indefinitely postponed or unfairly made by parties not on the ground, his presence can very well be dispensed with for some time to come. What is wanted is a final decision on all claims and disputes, arrived at after hearing all the evidence and after full opportunity has been given to procure all evidence existing on the matter. The method of taking such evidence as may be offered and sending it elsewhere for decision is most unsatisfactory. It is impossible that the most impartial land commissioner who may examine this evidence can come to so clear a conclusion as if he were on the ground, actually heard it given and could take means to satisfy himself on obscure points as they came up, which he cannot do when he has nothing but the papers to refer to.

The press of land business in other localities caused by rapidity of settlement cannot now be urged as an excuse for not giving the closest and best possible attention to the claims of settlers on the Saskatchewan. If it is the desire of the government to treat them fairly let proof of the desire be given by the act. Let there be no partial taking of evidence and indefinite postponement of decisions. The question to be decided is: What portion of the public land is each settler entitled to entry or patent for by right of actual settlement. The proper way to decide this question would be to establish a land court, lay down rules by which it should be governed, advertise its sittings sufficiently in advance, let claims be entered in it and all possible evidence be brought to bear on these claims, let the decisions be final and publicly rendered and each entry or patent be granted on that decision. By this course justice would at least be attempted, while by the present or probable course, injustice in many cases is certain to result. This method would not be any more expensive or cumbersome than any other that can be pursued. There is nothing to hinder the constitution of the present stipendiary magistrates courts held in the three principal Saskatchewan settlements as land courts, to be held immediately after each sittings of the civil and criminal courts, and allowing settlers to prove up their claims make their entries or settle their disputes in these courts, by bearing a fair share of the necessary expense. This would be the best way of proving the sincerity of the premier's statement that the government had no interest in keeping a settler out of his patent, that no actual settler would be dispossessed and that the case of each settler would be decided on its own merits. It is very nice to have

the assurance that everything will be all right but it is much better to have it actually all right. Settlers on the Saskatchewan have never been overburdened with fine promises and what they want now is not promises but performances.

THE notorious H. J. Clarke, at one time attorney-general, seems to be looming up once more in Manitoba politics as large as life and twice as natural. For a number of years Mr. Clarke has been enjoying the blessed retirement of private life. The reason it is not necessary to specify just now. Once when he attempted to re-enter the stormy field of Manitoba politics by means of the constituency of Rockwood, his former colleagues, to whom he gave their first lessons in political villainy, turned him out and—helped by his own utterly bad reputation—were successful. But everything comes to those who wait. The agitation now going on in Manitoba is a popular one, it is in want of a leader, no man in Manitoba or the North-West or perhaps all Canada is better qualified to take the position of leader, as far as ability goes, in any such movement than H. J. Clarke. He knows his opportunity and is now busily engaged in seizing upon it. Mr. Clarke and the remains of his old guard with a few new recruits held a side show meeting in Winnipeg lately, passed popular resolutions and made blood and thunder speeches, got the whole business published in the Free Press, and now stand before Manitoba as the irreconcileable, ultra, wing of the party of agitation. If Mr. Clarke once gains the public ear he can be depended upon to make Romeo, so to speak, and cause Messrs. Norquay and Royal to regret that they ever were born, but until the tree has ceased to bear fruit after its kind no good to the cause of Manitoba's rights can be expected from Mr. Clarke's joining himself to it.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

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#### MORE H.B. ROUTE.

J. Kirkness, of the lower settlement, sailed from Stromness in the H.B. ship Prince of Wales, captain Sennet, between the 24th of May and the 1st of June, 1864. Had a rough passage across the Atlantic and contrary winds. Saw a few icebergs outside of cape Resolution, but experienced no danger or difficulty on their account. Sighted cape Resolution about five weeks from Stromness. Were delayed a day in the floe ice near the western end of the straits. The ice was dispersed by the action of the wind and tide, and the ship was in no danger from it. Cleared the ice altogether before reaching Mansfield island. Saw four American whalers near Mansfield island all bound for the whale fishery at the mouth of Whale river. Reached Mansfield island six weeks from Stromness. About noon on the day of reaching the island, sighted for the first time on the voyage the Prince Arthur, the H.B. ship bound for Moose factory, also an American whaler. The weather was calm and the sea clear and the vessels lay to all the afternoon. The officers of the three ships spent the afternoon in visiting the different vessels and drinking liquor. About sundown they separated on the Prince of Wales and put on sail. All hands on board the Prince of Wales were pretty full, and about midnight the vessel struck in fourteen feet of water heading straight for the centre of Mansfield island with all sail set. In the morning a boat was sent out to explore the coast and found that it was rocky and barren with a few ponds of fresh water such as would be left by melted snow. The party saw nothing of note but an old forecastle which had been washed ashore. At the place where the vessel was lying when the tide was out a potato could be thrown on the dry beach. The ship was lightened as much as possible and was got off in high tide by kedge anchors. She was not much injured and the leaks were stopped as well as possible with blankets. While she was being got off an American whaler came along and reported that the Prince Arthur had gone ashore about six miles away, partly around the island. Ten days were occupied in getting the Prince of Wales off the shore and loaded up again. She took the crew and passengers of the Prince Arthur, some private pieces of her cargo, the wheel and one anchor to replace one lost by the Prince of Wales, and set sail for York abandoning the Prince Arthur and her cargo altogether. Two American whalers were lying off and on during part of the loading and no doubt made well out of the affair. The Prince of Wales reached York on the 24th of August. She wintered in the mouth of the Nelson and remained there until carpenters came out from England and fitted her up. A brig chartered by the company came out without mishap the same season and discharged her cargo on the landing at York, not requiring to anchor in the five fathom hole.

G. Anderson left Lerwick in the Shetlands on the 25th of June, 1852, for Stromness and sailed from Stromness in the H.B. ship Prince of Wales, captain Hurd, on June 27th. About 60 men came out for the H.B.C. on this trip. Warm and pleasant weather, but contrary winds were experienced on the trip across the ocean. Saw no icebergs. Reached the entrance to the straits about six weeks from Stromness. Had a good passage through the straits. Were stuck eight hours in the ice near Mansfield island, principally on account of dead calm. Were two days and two nights passing through the ice together. Saw no ice after leaving Mansfield island. Reached York about August 20th. Ship is obliged to set sail from York by the 15th of September at latest, on account of insurance. A chartered barque and schooner came out the same season without mishap. The schooner arrived shortly before the Prince of Wales and unloaded at the Fort landing. The barque arrived shortly afterwards.

Mr. Groat, who came out in the Prince of Wales in '61, corroborates Mr. Lennie's statements as to the circumstances of that trip.

D. Macauley left Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, on June 16th, 1863, in the ship Prince of Wales. Had a good passage to the entrance of Hudson's straits and fine weather. Saw but few icebergs. After entering the straits had a heavy storm lasting three days and nights. Hope of safety was given up when the storm abated and showed the vessel to be only a mile or two from the rocky shore, towards which the storm had been driving her. Shortly after the storm was over the vessel entered floe ice and was in it, sometimes made fast and sometimes moving a little, for two days before getting out of it. After leaving the ice a fall of four inches of snow took place. No further bad weather or ice was encountered. The ship passed north of Mansfield and reached York ten weeks and four days out from Stromness. Typhus fever broke out on the ship shortly after leaving Stromness but no deaths occurred until after she landed. While she was at York three of the crew and fifteen of the passengers died. The fever spread among the whites and Indians at the fort to such an extent that fifty or sixty whites died, while amongst the Indians it was almost as fatal as the small-pox.

Murdock Mackenzie who sailed from the same port at the same time as Mr. Macauley,

gives a similar account of the trip. It was the last trip made by Capt. Hurd and the longest ever made by the H.B. ships to York. M. McLeod, of Little Mountain, left Stromness in the Prince of Wales in 1861, but thinks the vessel sailed about July 6th and reached York on August 17th. Corroborates Mr. J. Lennie's statements as to the amount of trouble experienced with the ice. A barque came out for the H.B.C. the same year and arrived at York without mishap.

#### ENQUIRIES.

A farmer writing from Silver Springs, Manitoba, asks for information as to the Peace hills country on the Bow river trail with a view to moving there during the coming summer. He enquires particularly if the tract of country between Bear hill and Peace hills would be suitable for farming and stock-raising combined on a moderate scale, and if summer frosts would likely be troublesome. He would also like to know if there is any tract in particular that could be recommended for cattle and sheep raising and also farming. Also what time harvest commences, and how long cattle require to be fed and stabled. He has been farming at Silver Springs for the last four years and finds that he must feed and stable his stock for six months in each year.

The answer to the first question is easy. As far as can be judged the whole of the tract between the Bear and Peace hills is well adapted for cattle or grain raising on either a large or small scale, while the Peace hills would be an excellent range—none better in the North-West—for a few bands of sheep, but are not of sufficient extent to keep a very great number. The soil of the whole of this plain is of the very best quality, deep and black, with no stones. There may be a slight admixture of sand in the loam sufficient to make it work cleanly, but there certainly is not enough to make it poor. It is very nearly clean prairie, while all around is wood, both spruce and poplar, of all sizes in immeasurable quantities. The surface is very gently undulating, but sufficiently so for drainage. Besides, the Battle river on one side and the Pipestone on the other, with Peace hills creek near the centre, makes drainage still more certain. The only low land is a short distance midway between the two hills, in which is situated a number of grassy lakes, furnishing immense quantities of swamp hay. The growth of vegetation is very rank and in a fairly damp season upland hay of peavine, etc., can be cut over the whole plain. Probably the choicest locations are near the Bear hill, but a great portion of that part is covered by Indian reserves, next are those near Peace hills, then those on the Pipestone or Battle river, but a man can hardly make a mistake by locating anywhere on the plain.

As to summer frosts fortunately there need be no doubt on that point at least in any ordinary year. For the last two years crops, excellent in quality and quantity, of wheat, barley and potatoes, have been raised by the Indians at Bear hill and by the farm instructor at the farm on Bigstone creek just north of Peace hills, without any damage by frost. Probably in exceptional seasons such as occurred in Manitoba last summer these places would suffer, but it may be depended upon that they are at least as free from summer frost as any other part of the North-West. It is rather difficult to specify a time at which harvest commences in each year as a great deal depends upon the season, the time of sowing and the quality of the seed. In cold rainy years, such as occasionally occur, harvest may not commence until the early part of September, but last year barley was cut at Edmonton on the last day of July and the greater part of the crop was cut by the end of August. The year before cutting commenced on the first week of August and was nearly finished by the end of the month. It is impossible to give a time at which harvest ends as some people sow very late—wheat sometimes as late as the tenth of June, and barley frequently on the 15th and occasionally up to the 25th. Besides some farmers are unable to procure the necessary help at harvest time, and as the falls are generally fine they are not in any particular hurry to get through, so that sometimes harvest is not entirely finished until October. The dates given above for Edmonton will answer for Peace hills.

As to cattle raising it may be remarked that for summer pasture this upper Saskatchewan country beats the world and the Peace hills portion is no exception. So far it has not been found necessary in winter to stable anything but cows and very young stock and in many instances even these are not stalled, but of course here as in many other countries the better cattle are treated the better they will be, and the warmer they are kept the less feed they will require. As to the length of time during which they require to be fed no certainty can be given, the time varying from three to six months. Occasionally they are taken in early in November and not turned out until the end of March or even the second week in April, but much more frequently they do not require feeding until the first or middle of December and may be turned out between the middle and end of March. One reason why cattle thrive better with less

care here than in Manitoba is that here there are none of those biting, searching winds, to say nothing of blizzards, to which the Manitoba prairies are subject, owing to this country's being well sheltered with woods, and besides the hay put up is much more nutritious than the swamp hay of Manitoba.

The tract between Wolf creek and Blind river is even more attractive in appearance than the Peace hills region both for farming and cattle and sheep raising. On some of the high hills there it is more than probable that cattle and sheep could pick their living for the greater part of the winter. But the country is more broken than that at Peace hills, and as yet no farming has been done there to prove whether summer frosts would injure crops or not. The experiment is to be tried during the coming summer, however, and if it is a success it will not be long before that section will be fully settled up. Blind river is about 105 miles north of Calgary and Peace hills 160, being 40 miles south of Edmonton.

#### NOTICES.

#### DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS and general commercial printing executed neatly and quickly at the Bulletin office.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor, A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpe's Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.C. store. D. MCLEOD, proprietor.

#### CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6:30 p.m. W.N.

S. T. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on April 6th.

#### PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

J. JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agents, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wylde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

#### BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCUALEY.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copperware. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

S. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

ANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

AMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

#### HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonal delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Totogon, Man., is shipping whitefish to Buffalo, U.S.

Eight Indian children were frozen to death recently near Qu'Appelle.

The Manitoba farmers' delegates were very cordially received in Ottawa.

Damaged wheat is worth 55 cts. a bushel in Brandon and excellent seed wheat 75c.

The North-West farmer has been sold by L. K. Cameron to W. Clark for some time editor.

The Indian farm at Fish creek has been sold to Lieut-gov. Robitaille of Quebec, at \$8 an acre.

The C.P.R. steamers will make the trip from Algoma mills to Port Arthur in twenty-six hours.

The Okanagan and Shuswap railway is looming up as one of the is to be's in British Columbia.

Manitoba wants an extension of boundary to the 102nd meridian west and north to Hudson's bay.

Colonel Middleton of the British army is to succeed Gen. Luard as chief of the Canadian militia forces.

The sufferers by the Ohio floods are receiving charitable assistance from all the principal cities of the U.S.

Chinamen are being supported at government expense this winter along the line of the C.P.R. in British Columbia.

The sheriff has succeeded in doing what the Winnipeg police court failed in doing. He has closed the theatre comique.

The bishop of Saskatchewan is lecturing in England to procure funds for the endowment of a denominational college within his diocese.

A Mr. Robertson is suing the Ottawa government on a petition of right for the value of ties cut by him for the Pembina branch railway.

The Manitoba judicial board, consisting of wardens of counties and mayors of towns have passed a resolution favoring the Hudson bay route.

Four Manitoba M.P.'s petition for an additional duty on building paper to protect a factory at Portage la Prairie. Terrible free traders these.

An advance of \$30,000 is to be made by the federal government to that of Manitoba on account of school lands. Five per cent. interest is to be charged.

The Ogilvie flouring mills of Winnipeg have closed down for an indefinite period. Cannot compete with eastern manufacturers. Where is Winnipeg's bonus now?

The bills incorporating the Alberta railway and coal company, the bank of Winnipeg, and the Commercial bank of Manitoba have passed their second reading.

A boy named W. Reilly, living at Addison, Minnesota, shot his father dead as he lay asleep, because he had whipped him on the previous day. He has been arrested.

Messrs. Davin and Scott, delegates from Regina at Ottawa would like beer to be introduced into the North-West to counteract the bad effects of the whiskey drank.

W. Wheeler and J. Elleston began shooting at each other in a Galveston bar room lately. J. T. Browning interfered and was shot dead while the others were mortally wounded.

John E. Ross has been elected mayor of Moosejaw over R. L. Alexander by a vote of 109 to 108. The mayor is the father of the member for Moosejaw in the North-West council.

The salaries of post office officials in the North-West have been increased by \$17,500. The total estimate for postal service in the North-West amounts to \$209,460 an increase of \$57,690.

The federal government has sunk \$44,952,-190 in the North-West up to June 30th, '83 and have received a total of \$9,362,188 from the North-West. Of the expenditure \$26,525,984 was on C.P.R. account.

The minister of marine and fisheries has recurred the use of the log books of the H.B.C. vessels navigating Hudson's bay. The information acquired from them is to be placed at the disposal of a committee of the house.

The Schultz-Pew combination are likely to sue the C.P.R. Co. for \$2,000,000 damages for non-fulfilment of some part of the bargain between the C.P.R. Co. and these gentlemen as directors of the defunct Manitoba South-Western Colonization Co.

A party of alleged cowboys attacked a posse of constables who were conveying a horse thief to the jail in Deadwood, Dakotas, for the purpose of rescuing him. One constable was killed and one wounded. One cowboy was killed and the rest fled.

Mr. Norquay held a meeting of Manitoba members at Ottawa asking them to endorse his arguments before the privy council. They refused to do so. Watson said that until Norquay found he was going to fail in his mission he would tell them nothing of what he intended to do, but when he saw that he was going to fail he desired to have them share the failure, which they declined to do.

Calgary Herald, Feb. 6: A church of England clergyman has been appointed for Calgary. The removal of the post office to the syndicate section has evoked considerable adverse criticism. The sum of \$1,702 was contributed by the Presbyterian congregation during the first seven months of its existence. J. Votier has presented the Bow river Masonic lodge with a copy of the Bible.

MacLeod Gazette, Feb. 2: The cattle of the Walrond lease have been driven off their range on account of deep snow; the Gazette calls attention to this as a proof of the inapplicability of the ranching system. Messrs. Larkness and McCormick claim to have discovered gold bearing quartz and placer diggings on Belly river and will begin work in the spring. On the 30th of January MacLeod was treated to a blizzard. The Gazette wants C. E. Wolff, D.L.S., appointed land agent.

How times change! At the Royal banquet in Winnipeg the honored guest deprecated the action of the Manitoba agitators as men who wanted to look to Washington. In the house of Commons the same gentleman in moving for a committee to inquire into the matter of the navigation of the Hudson's bay, alluded to the fact of a meeting of farmers having passed a resolution in favor of the construction of a Hudson's bay railway, and by his speech and resolution endorsed the action of that meeting.

A public meeting of the electors of Lorne was held on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, '84, by Mr. D. H. Macdowell, M.N.W.C., in reference to the course pursued by that gentleman in the North-West council. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. D. H. Macdowell, J. C. Mackenzie, J. V. Macleod, F. Cochrane, Hon. L. Clarke and M. Dean; the conclusions appearing to be arrived at were that the course pursued by the member was most satisfactory, that the council did not amount to much any way, and that representation at Ottawa was an urgent necessity, a resolution to the latter effect being passed.

#### DEATHS.

OMAND.—At four o'clock in the morning of Friday, 7th inst., Jane, wife of Allan Omard, south side, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral at 1.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) from her late residence to the new cemetery.

GASTE.—At St. Albert, on the morning of Thursday, March 6th, Rev. Pere Rene Gaste, in the 28th year of his age, having been ordained to the priesthood 1 year, 9 months, and 17 days.

The funeral service will take place at St. Albert cathedral on Saturday, 8th inst., (today) at 10 a.m.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, March 7th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	47	24
Sunday,	20	16
Monday,	8	-7
Tuesday,	-2	-21
Wednesday,	0	-19
Thursday,	11	-15
Friday,	30	-6
Barometer falling,	27.16	

#### SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. True Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,  
Seedsmen.  
483 Main street, Winnipeg.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,  
GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N. B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

#### KEEP CLEAR OF THE DOCTOR.

#### GREAT SECRET

IS TO

#### KEEP YOUR FEET DRY,

AND

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Always anxious about their customers' health have secured a lot of first-class

#### LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER SHOES,

Also a large stock of men's, women's and boys'

#### LEATHER BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPERS

Of all kinds, which they are offering to the public very low for

CASH.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and he public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and fashion, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN A. McDougall & CO.

BROWN & CURRY.